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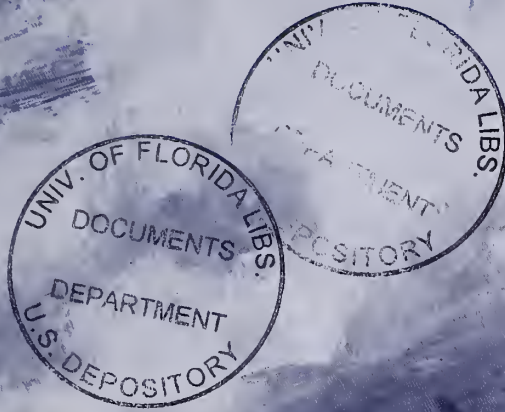
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april 1974



HALLMARK

united states army security agency



Shemmya

The Way It Was

SARAH JONES

Mandatory military headgear?

There were very few grey areas to the Hallmark's recent question "Should the wearing of military headgear be mandatory?" Answers were either emphatically "yes", or emphatically "no".

The majority of the affirmative answers were based on tradition, but those who were against it . . . read on, and see what they had to say.

It's the question of hair . . .

"Hats are a good idea for some people. It helps them from getting begged on for their hair from the people outside their office. This way it keeps their secret under their hat."

SP4 2yr 9mo

"No, without the headgear we wouldn't have to worry about the hair. The criteria for the hair is that it looks good with the hat. Without the hat we wouldn't have to worry about the hair."

MAJ 13yrs

There's no excuse for not having one . . .

"The only time you can justify not wearing one is when you're in a mounted calvary charge."

LTC 17yrs

"It's an essential part of the uniform because it serves as protection from the elements and it gives a military organization a sense of identity. I can't imagine a uniform without it. If you wear uniforms you have to wear a hat. My belief is based on the tradition of the uniform."

MAJ 10yrs

"Yes, because of precedence. The uniform should be a complete uniform; if you're going to have a mishmash, then it's not a uniform."

COL 33yrs

Are they practical? . . .

"A hat is one of the things that's not changing in the Army and something that the younger troops don't have a great animosity toward. The helmet is self-explanatory. I don't think anyone would want to do without it."

CPT 8½yrs

"Definitely get rid of them. They don't serve any practical purpose in a non-combat area."

2LT 2yrs

"Tradition is my reason for enforcing the wearing

of hats. The statement that hats protect you from the sun is a poor excuse, an umbrella can do that."

MSG 22yrs

"It depends on the situation. In a tropical climate, it's only common sense to wear a hat. As far as other places go, I really don't know. Although I hate wearing hats, I realize it makes for a more uniform appearance."

2LT 3yrs

"Yes, you should wear one for two reasons: First, for health—it affords protection to the wearer under extreme weather conditions (e.g. sun, rain and snow). Second, appearance—the hat adds to making the uniform more attractive by completing the ensemble."

LTC 18yrs

There's no need for them . . .

"If I were making the rules I wouldn't make hats mandatory. But as long as that's the rule, I'll enforce it. The best thing to do would be to adjust the uniform to do the job."

"In a combat situation, you need headgear for protection, otherwise, it's not necessary."

MAJ 13yrs

"A hat definitely enhances the appearance of a man in uniform, but personally, I can't stand wearing one. As a matter of fact, the only time I will wear one (with the exception of my military uniform, of course), is when I'm fishing or hunting and it's so cold it will freeze the whozits off a brass monkey, then I'll wear woolies over my ears."

SSG 10yrs

"No, I never wore a hat before I came into the Army, and it isn't natural for me to wear it now, sometimes I find myself leaving without it. I just don't like it."

SP4 2yrs 10mo

"No, it's a hassle, especially in the summertime. As a MP, I have to wear it all the time outside and the band gets tight when I perspire. Besides, it's making me go bald."

SP4 1yr 8mo

And the apathetic . . .

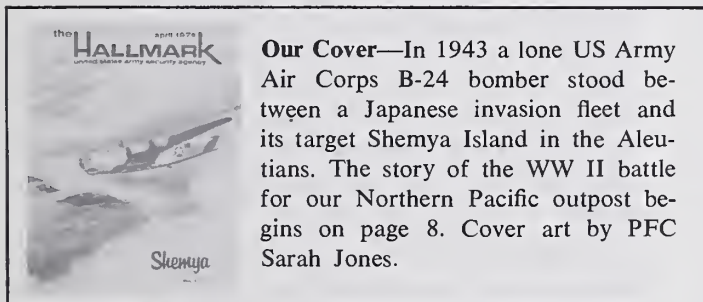
"It doesn't matter to me. I never think about it."

SP4 2yr 10mo

*Published monthly in support of U.S.
Army information objectives*

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this
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Our Cover—In 1943 a lone US Army Air Corps B-24 bomber stood between a Japanese invasion fleet and its target Shemya Island in the Aleutians. The story of the WW II battle for our Northern Pacific outpost begins on page 8. Cover art by PFC Sarah Jones.

A Six-Pack of Kindness, Please

Do shortages breed shortages? It would seem so. We are told there are shortages of everything from beer to toilet paper and most of us have met the gasoline shortages face to gas gauge, but many of us seem to have developed a shortage of temper while doing so.

Some people have likened courtesy to the oil which enables machinery to operate with a minimum of friction. Courtesy is also a lubricant—one which allows people to be in close contact without rubbing each other the wrong way.

Historians have noted that in times when every man was armed, courtesy in speech and action reached a high state of refinement. A slur on one's ancestry or a peevish elbow in the ribs was likely to be returned with cold steel or a knuckle sandwich.

Few people are armed today and so the discourteous often feel they can push, shove, or curse without fear of reprisal. Today's shortages have triggered otherwise sensible people to panic and scratch the veneer of civilization. People in supermarkets grab meat out of other shopper's baskets, drivers cut into lines at gas stations, gas station attendants are threatened with bodily harm and women are seldom offered seats on today's crowded buses.

Pushing, shoving, growling and grabbing isn't going to solve any of our problems—discourtesy only makes a bad situation unbearable. How we solve our various national problems depends in part on how we react as a nation. We can live without beer—but not courtesy. (AFNS)

Winner of 3 Blue Pencil Awards from the Federal Editors Association as one of the best Government Publications produced in 1970, 1971 and 1972.

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The Hallmark—an authorized unofficial publication—is the monthly newspaper of the U.S. Army Security Agency. Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of the U.S. Army. All photographs are official U.S. Army photos unless otherwise designated. The Hallmark is photo-offset produced. It is edited by the Information Division, IAOPS-I, Headquarters U.S. Army Security Agency. Telephone: OXFORD 25496 (AUTOVON-22 plus extension—AREA Code 202). The Hallmark subscribes to Army News Features and the American Forces Press Service. Copyrighted material may not be reprinted. Address all editorial material and correspondence to: Editor, The Hallmark, U.S. Army Security Agency, ATTN: IAOPS-I, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va. 22212. Use of funds for printing of this publication has been approved by Headquarters Department of the Army 2 Feb. 68.

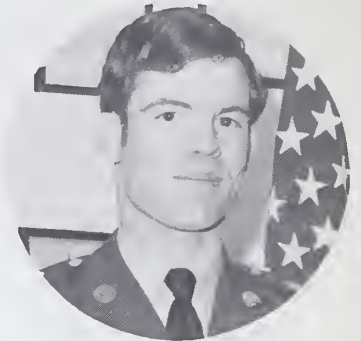
Three ASA Men Win Freedoms Foundation Awards



SP4 Charlie Adair



LTC Donald Rorke



PFC William Thomas

Charlie Adair has made a name for himself, winning \$100, a George Washington Honor Medal and an opportunity to complete college—all in return for an essay he entered in this year's Freedoms Foundation Contest.

The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge has a series of ongoing programs that offer Americans in many walks of life an opportunity to express their feelings about the American way of life. There were more than 2,000 entries in the 1973 contest. Charlie's winning entry is entitled, "Human Goals—Values for Living," the theme of this year's letter writing contest for military personnel.

A Specialist Four, stationed at the 7th RRFS in Thailand, Charlie travelled to Valley Forge, PA, to receive his awards with other top winners from General Harold K. Johnson, Freedoms Foundation President and former Army Chief of Staff.

Winning is nothing new to Charlie. His five brothers and sisters can attest to that. They could tell about his sophomore year at Elowah High School in Alabama where he lettered in track, or brag about his junior and senior years when he received varsity letters for his basketball skills.

But his talents go far beyond physical prowess. During his senior year in high school he competed in the nationwide American Legion Oratorical, Civitan Oratorical and the Voice of Democracy Oratorical. He won all three contests and gained a two year scholarship to attend Gadsden State Jr. College.

Charlie took a break from his studies for a short while to work as a chemical technician, but decided to return to the life of a student at A&M University in

Alabama. In the fall of 1972 he enlisted in the Army, only 18 semester hours short of graduation from A&M.

Through the Freedoms Foundation, Charlie remarks that he, "gained a feeling of renewed faith and confidence in the principles upon which our country is based."

While others attack America's democratic foundations, Charlie chooses another outlet. "When some would brutally exploit the image of our country by seemingly capitalizing on its negative aspects," he says, "it seems quite relevant to me that forces such as the Freedoms Foundation serve as a constant reminder that America is still the greatest country on earth. Of all the attributes of the Freedoms Foundation, the fact that its function is to keep the image of America unblemished is perhaps its most admirable and honorable trait."

The trip to the states brought Charlie a bonus. He met the Vice Provost for Minority Affairs at Ohio State University, William J. Holoway, who encouraged Charlie to finish his education. He's now applying for one of the revised ROTC programs at Ohio State University. If his past efforts are indicative of what is to come, Charlie will be a winner there, too. His winning entry appears on the back cover of this issue of *The Hallmark*.

Homestead Commander Wins

Another winner of the coveted George Washington Honor Medal is LTC Donald Mr. Rorke, Commander of USASAFS Homestead. In his "Human Goals-Values for Living" essay, he said in part, "The cultivation of

continued on page 15



Where's the moving van? The Defense Language Institute Headquarters and the East Coast Branch are moving from the Anacostia Annex, Washington, DC, to the Presidio of Monterey, California.

But the English Language Training Branch can stay put. They were to relocate at Ft. Monmouth, NJ, but, to decrease manpower relocation and possible manpower cuts, they've decided to remain at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.

The move will transfer elements of DLI from temporary buildings into permanent academic facilities and will result in better management of the Defense Language Program.

What's in your head? Here's an opportunity to fill it with useful information.

Many colleges, universities, trade schools and high schools are now offering predischARGE education programs (PREP) to soldiers who have over 180 days of active service. The courses, which are taught by civilian institutions, are outlined in VA Form 22-1990P. Some of these are high school courses which lead to a high school diploma. They are usually lengthy courses and are given only by educational institutions authorized to award diplomas.

Other courses include remedial, refresher or deficiency courses not leading to a high school diploma, but are prerequisites to the pursuit of a high school diploma. These courses allow flexibility in length.

Remedial, refresher and deficiency courses which are prerequisites to a college degree or for vocational training programs are also offered.

Answers about MOS scores can usually be obtained from local test control officers (TCO). Individual telephone inquiries made directly to the Enlisted Evaluation Center at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana often result in a delay in obtaining an answer; for the individual often does not have sufficient information such as the TCO roster number and the date that the documents were submitted.

Be sure to check locally for the answers to your questions—you probably will get results much faster.

Communication—With the elimination of the CRITICOMM torn-tape relay system and the integration of the Defense Special Security Communications System into the Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN), ASA's Communications terminals were thrust suddenly into the demanding world of the computer. Where the old manual system relied on the judgment of humans to interpret and route message traffic, the AUTODIN accepts only the letter-perfect formats. If a message doesn't meet with the approval of the switch computer, it is rejected. To achieve a reject rate of less than one percent requires that a terminal keep its equipment in peak operating condition and

that the operators exercise exceptional attention to detail to insure that outgoing messages are perfectly formatted.

Because of the effort involved in obtaining a reject rate of less than one percent, the headquarters has begun recognizing these stations which maintain this rate for periods of a month by awarding a certificate of recognition and for longer periods, a medal. So far, of thirteen eligible stations, only Sobe, Arlington Hall Station and Vint Hill Farms Station have received this award.

Help Write America Right is the theme of the Armed Forces Writers League. This non-profit organization helps writers and artists who are connected with the Armed Forces in producing original material for publication.

Two of their current projects are the AFWL Essay Contest and the AFWL Poetry Contest.

Categories for the poetry competition include patriotism, military life, nature, humor, life on the home front, limericks and citizenship. (The last category is open to high school students only—the entrant must indicate his or her age and the name of the school).

Any member of the Armed Forces on active duty and their dependents may enter the contest free of charge. All others must be members of the Armed Forces Writers League. (Annual membership is \$8.)

All entries must be the original work of the author and not previously published or awarded a prize in another contest. Entries must not exceed 36 lines in length.

An extra incentive—you can get work criticized by professionals, too. Each poem will receive comments and suggestions from the judges. Deadline for this contest is October 15.

The essay contest is also open to military personnel, their dependents and civil servants. Entries must be original, and not over 1,000 words in length. They will be evaluated on the basis of interest, originality, timeliness, and workmanship as a writer.

Semi-annual contests close on June 30 and December 31 of each year. Winners will be awarded prizes of \$25, \$10 and \$5. Honorable mentions receive an AFWL Certificate of Achievement.

Further information and entry forms can be obtained by writing the Armed Forces Writers League, George Washington Station, Alexandria, VA 22305.



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newest mail service for fast delivery or how to apply for a passport.

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Wandering is Wonderful



A good massage and a cold drink end a worthwhile day. (Photo by Bod Lentner)

Envision, if you can, three thousand to ten thousand people out for a stroll in the country with the temperature 10° to 20° Fahrenheit, the wind blowing 10 miles an hour and the 'ground covered with snow and ice, or mud up to your —; or it might be one of the few nice winter days and you have lucked out.

To all of this add the festive air of a country fair, with beer and hot-dogs and you have the German national pastime, a "Volksmarsch." It is just that, a "People's March", where everyone is out to enjoy himself and meet new friends and old friends alike.

"Volksmarsches" started fifty-seven years ago in Holland. The Dutch walked for health and not so much for competition. From this small coun-

try the sport spread through Europe. Switzerland was the next country to be "infected" with the sport. Here too, it was the health aspect that made the sport popular.

As the sport spread through Europe several governing bodies were established to make and administer rules for the marches. Probably the most influential is the *International Volks Vandering* (IVV). In 1967, the IVV encompassed 13 clubs in 25 nations, and is still growing. You would have to read the rule book to find out everything the IVV accomplishes. However, the main item is setting down the way that the marches will be run.

The IVV is responsible for the distance that will be walked. In summer

the walks are generally of 15 and 20 kilometers, and in winter they are reduced to 10 and 15 or 16 kilometers. It keeps records of the kilometers and marches members have completed and issues a pin or patch. The IVV is also responsible for the general conduct of the march itself, and insures that the officials are doing their jobs.

Awards are generally given if an individual completes the prescribed course layed out for the particular march.

The popularity of the marches with Americans stationed in Germany is astounding. Much of it stems from the fact that there is a direct meeting of Germans and Americans, giving a person time to meet people of

different nationalities in friendly competition. Also, there is a medal from another country that can be won for putting in a little effort. But most of all, it is going out for a good time and seeing a sight that not too many people see now—growing, living things in their natural setting.

Generally, when an American gets involved with a sport he tries to interest his whole family in it. Officials of the IVV were astonished when Americans started showing an interest in their “national pastime,” because it was felt that Americans would not put forth the effort that was needed. But a great number did turn out and many American wives started showing up with small children strapped to their backs. The IVV decided that the women deserved some recognition, so the children that completed the march on their mother’s backs were awarded a medal and the women were allowed to collect extra kilometers for this handicap.

Birth of the club

As the popularity of the marches grew with American families it was decided that some direction was needed. That is how the “American Wandering Club” came into being.

The charter club was formed in Munich, Germany, a few years ago. It became evident, as the sport continued to grow, that more clubs were needed. Now it is virtually impossible to go anywhere on the European continent and not find an American club.

The clubs are structured so that they are run in conjunction with a German club in the same area. This is just one more way in which German-American relationships are fostered.

Each club, whether German or American, and sometimes both together, will sponsor a walk in their area once a year. The cost of the march, which includes the publication of brochures, buying of medals, and pre-registration tickets, will amount to 3,000DM to 5,000DM, and that is just to get the march started. At each march individuals are encouraged to pre-register so that the club can insure that each person who finishes gets a medal. However, many don’t know, until the last minute, whether or not

they are going to attend the walk. In this event, the club mails the medal to the individual.

The president of the Augsburg Wandering Club is Sergeant First Class Dick Amick. When he was asked just why he got interested in the “Volksmarsches”, he said that it was because of his son. It seems that a friend of the family took him along on one of the marches and then his son came home to “bug the hell out of the old man” to take him on another. Like most sons he was very persuasive.

It’s really enjoyable

“Once my son got me out there, I found that I really enjoyed the walk. It is something that you can do at your own speed. It is also a chance to meet other people. There is something about walking out in the wilderness and seeing another person and just saying hello.

“Most of the clubs are formed in joint-partnership with a comparable German club. Quite a few Germans are members of our club. Our last walk was a joint effort with the local German club. We attracted about 18,000 people.”

Another member of the Augsburg Wanderers is Staff Sergeant Paul Pine who just enjoys walking. He started walking when he was in Alaska.

“I went on my first walk here because I thought that it would be a great way to meet the average German.” He says, “It is great to get out and enjoy yourself and see some of

the countryside other than what you see from the Autobahn. Also, my boys enjoy going along to collect the medals.

A family affair

“It is generally an all-day affair with the family. It also gives my wife and family a chance to meet different people and see the sights. The whole family enjoys the fact that we are on the same walks with German families. There even is an exchange of cooking ideas.”

It is evident that once or a guy or gal goes on one of these marches he gets “hooked”, and will find that his conversation always returns to the marches. If you haven’t experienced it you really don’t know what you are missing.

Each of the people I have mentioned has over 1,000 kilometers and has been involved in more than 100 marches. They are by no means the ones that have the most kilometers or marches. It is not uncommon for someone to go on two or three marches on Saturday and then go out and do the same on Sunday. It is really an invigorating sport and there are very few people who, once they have tried it, won’t go on another. It is an experience.

by Bob Sheasly



Some of the members of the “Augsburg Wandering Club.” (Photo by Bob Lentner)

New Role For ASA Reserves

Articles in the January 1974 issue of *Soldiers* magazine, including an interview with GEN Walter T. Kerwin, Jr (Commander FORSCOM), stressed the importance of the Total Force Doctrine as it applies to the Army today. This doctrine places equal importance on the Reserve Components, the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard, as partners of the Active Army in the Total Force. The recent reorganization of the three CONUS Army Commands, with the primary mission of support to the Reserve Components, places additional stress on the importance of the Reserve Components in current planning at the highest levels of the Army and the Department of Defense.

In his Command Letter Number 73-9 (17 September 1973) on recruiting for the ASA Reserve, MG George A. Godding said: "I believe in the Reserve and know what a priceless asset the USAR-ASA troop units could be in the event of mobilization if they are properly equipped and have a high fill of experienced former ASA personnel. We have the means of equipping the units. We need people with real ASA 'know how' to improve the readiness of these units." He then urged all commanders to take a personal interest in the Reserve program and to insure that all ASA personnel leaving active duty are made aware of the advantages of participation in the Reserve.

At the time that letter was written, the ASA Reserve troop unit structure consisted of nineteen units. By May 1, 1974, a total of twenty-seven units will be reorganized or activated under the most modern TOE of the G/H series.

Of special interest to aviation personnel, the 138th ASA Company will be equipped with RU-8D aircraft complete with mission systems. These aircraft are finishing a complete rebuild at this time and will be delivered to Orlando, Florida, starting in April. In addition, all seven of the division support companies will be authorized UH-1 aircraft and deliveries are expected immediately. These units present a real opportunity to stay in and grow with the ASA Program while in a Reserve status.

In addition to the units listed below, it is anticipated that at least ten more ASA Reserve units will be activated during 1974.

Unfortunately, many former ASA personnel now reside in areas where we do not have ASA Reserve units. This is also true of many of the individuals planning to ETS in the next year. To accomodate such people, ASA Headquarters has taken action to establish a Mobilization Designee Program which will include warrant officers and enlisted personnel as well as commissioned officers. The individuals assigned to this program are required to serve one two-week tour of active duty each year. This tour will be programmed with an active ASA troop unit or activity, to include a field station if appropriate. The mobilization designees may also attend active duty school tours when necessary for their professional and technical advancement.

To fill the vacancies in this program, USASA is initiating an intensive recruiting effort to attract warrants and enlisted personnel, particularly those who cannot participate in the troop unit program by reason of geographical location. While a future issue of *The Hallmark* will carry full details of this program, interested personnel are urged to send a postcard with name, rank, MOS, and current mailing address to Headquarters, USASA (ATTN: IAFOR-T) Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, VA 22212.

ASA Reserve Units—Reorganization/Activation

505th ASA Co (Sep Inf Bde)	Fort Devens, MA	522nd ASA Co (Division Spt)	Chicago, IL (South Side)
198th ASA Co (Sep Inf Bde)	Fort Hamilton, NY (New York City)	525th ASA Co (Sep Inf Bde)	Chicago, IL (North Side)
298th ASA Co (Operations) (Rear)	Fort Hancock, NJ (Sandy Hook)	523rd ASA Co (Division Spt)	Fort Snelling, MN (Minneapolis)
345th ASA Co (Sep Inf Bde)	Camden, NJ (Philadelphia)	201st ASA Det (Security)	Fort Snelling, MN
453rd ASA Co (Division Spt)	Pedricktown, NJ	352nd ASA Co (Division Spt)	Baton Rouge, LA
342nd ASA Co (Security)	Fort Meade, MD	405th ASA Co (Operations) (Forward)	Dallas, TX
99th ASA Co (Control & Proc)	Fort Meade, MD	404th ASA Co (Sep Inf Bde)	Austin, TX
343rd ASA Co (Division Spt)	North Huntingdon, PA (Pittsburgh)	351st ASA Co (Division Spt)	San Antonio, TX
339th ASA Co (Sep Inf Bde)	Charlotte, NC	309th ASA Bn (HHC)	Bell, CA (Los Angeles)
397th ASA Co (Sep Inf Bde)	Forest Park, GA (Atlanta)	406th ASA Co (Sep Abn Bde)	Bell, CA
138th ASA Co (Aviation)	McCoy AFB, Orlando, FL	521st SA Co (Sep Inf Bde)	Bell, CA
524th ASA Co (Division Spt)	Detroit, MI	519th ASA Co (Sep Inf Bde)	Mountain View, CA (San Francisco)
314th SA Bn (HHC)	Chicago, IL (O'Hare Field)	341st ASA Co (Sep Inf Bde)	Fort Lawton, WA (Seattle)
		200th ASA Det (Security)	Fort Lawton, WA

SP5 Barbara Allen

a

Trend Setter

Barbara was the first WAC to arrive at Sinop, the first WAC assigned to the dispensary, the first WAC to settle into HSC, the first WAC to be issued an NCO Club card, . . .

And now another first—this time with a bigger “claim to fame”: the lady is a bouncer.

More accurately, Barbara is Master at Arms for the NCO Club. The first at Sinop and the first in Turkey. She may be sharing her MA title with only one other woman in the world. WAF Judy Katz of the Ramstein NCO Club International (Germany).

The concept of a woman MA has (to this reporter's knowledge) only been tried in three places: Ramstein (where Judy had three WAF predecessors), Ft. Belvoir, VA, and Sinop.

As far as Belvoir is concerned, Barbara was the first WAC MA there, too.

“I like the job,” Barbara said. “It involves keeping con-

duct under control, making sure service and food is good, and being responsible for everything going right—I'm more or less in charge.”

Of course there's the possibility that Barbara would find a rough situation a bit tough. But Barbara doesn't think so.

“I would handle it,” Barbara answers, nodding slightly. “That isn't a problem.”

Staff Sergeant Ross Hakanson, NCO Club Custodian, backed her up on that point.

“Let's put it like this: she told one guy to ‘git’ one night—he ‘got’.”

Barbara got the job by asking when there would be an opening and then applied. She was picked from six applicants.

“She's a good MA,” said Hakanson. “She has a positive attitude.”

If this is so, why so few women MAs?

“Maybe they're afraid to try to apply for the job,” Barbara remarked.

“Barbara handles the job in a professional manner. I've had no complaints, and she's taken care of a few ticklish situations,” said the custodian.

“She also adds charm to the club.”

Barbara, a 22 year old native of Vicksburg, Mississippi, entered the WAC in September 1969. As a 91B20 (medical specialist), she works in the Post Dispensary.

As to the WAC as a career, Barbara has made no final decision.

“Hard to say,” she said. “Twenty years is a long time, but I've thought about it.”

Whatever Barbara's future role is, if it reflects her past, she'll be setting trends for a long time to come.

by Gary Leavitt

The Diogenes Review



SP5 Barbara Allen, the first WAC Master at Arms for the Sinop, Turkey NCO Club, chats with club patrons, above, while, at right, she checks orders with a club waiter.



The Way It Was

Shemya

The location of Shemya Island was one of our best kept secrets in World War II. Japanese ships and aircraft came close but never found the tiny spot in the Aleutians which played a major strategic role in defending the Northwest approaches to the U.S. For some this article will be a whiff of nostalgia . . . for all a reminder of the need for maintaining this North Pacific outpost.



One of the beach areas on Shemya Island which was reconnoitered by the Alaskan Scouts.

It was dusk—a gray, cold dusk so characteristic of this part of the world. From the bridge of the lead ship, the captain surveyed the vessels in his convoy. He was pleased with the way the US Army and Navy had been chased all over the Pacific. In charge of the landing craft for the invasion of Attu, he had done so well that he was now entrusted with this convoy of twelve ships, whose mission was the invasion of the Semichi Islands. There shouldn't be any trouble on this mission. The scouts had reported no signs of any enemy. Those Americans didn't know potential airstrips when they saw them.

But the sudden commotion on the bridge and shouts of—Aircraft! Aircraft!—told him he was wrong.

Through a sudden break in the overcast sky shot a lone bomber, clearly marked with the white star of the US Army Air Corps. Obviously, the plane had spotted the convoy, for it flew directly over the invasion force speeding through the waters below.

As the ships disappeared behind the plane's tail, the co-

pilot shouted, "Joe, Joe—Look! They're turning around." The pilot, too busy flying, could only reply, "Well, I'll be damned—."

Such was the Japanese invasion of the Semichi Islands. That's how close they came; but for the lone plane, which in all probability couldn't have called upon enough firepower to drive them away, the Japanese would have occupied Shemya.

In his "Biennial Report to the Secretary of War," General of the Army, George C. Marshall, revealed that Japan's strategic plan—invasion of the Aleutians and bombardment of the U.S. Northwest—had actually failed when she missed the opportunity to land troops in Hawaii. The general went on to report that in those days of late 1941 and early 1942, the United States had much good luck in the war before it had good management. The good luck could not have held out indefinitely without constructive

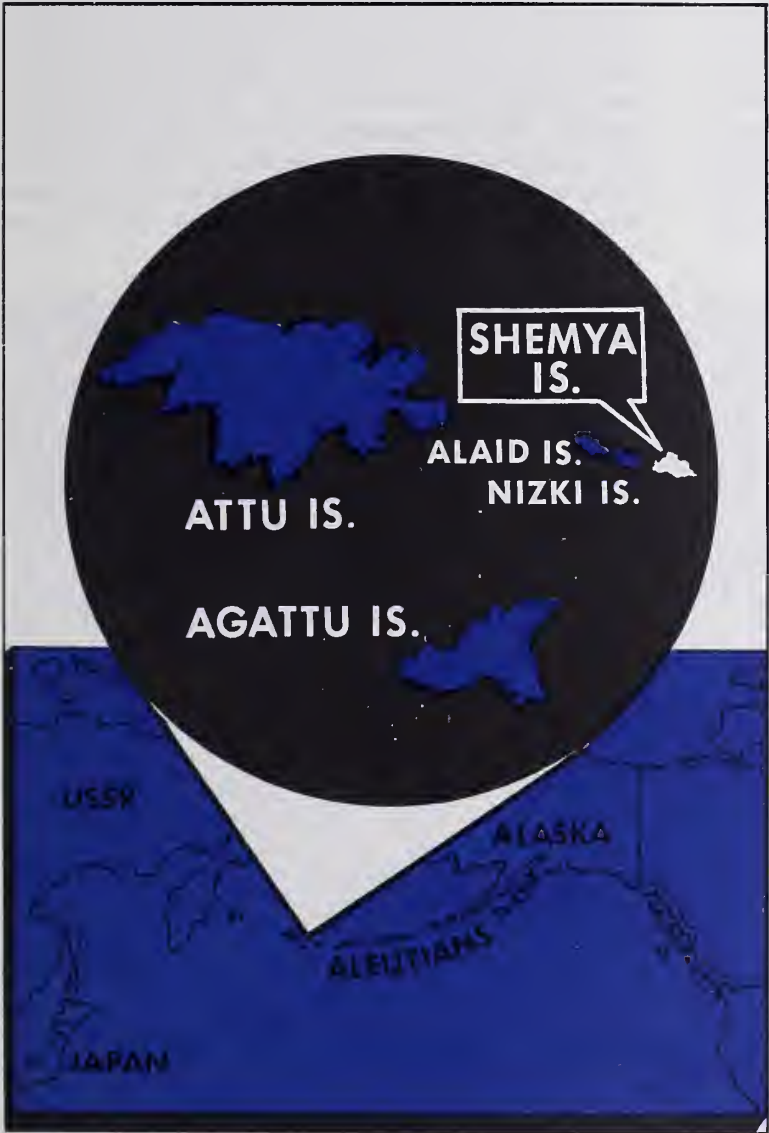
continued on page 10



The first LST lands on Shemya, with supplies, equipment, ammunition and the first contingent of American troops.



The Engineers build a dirt ramp to shore so the first LSTs can unload supplies.



The circled area shows Shemya Island at the end of the Aleutian Islands.



View of the beach above, after the first landing. Below, sacks of coal are hauled for heating at Alexai Point Air Base on Attu (USAF Photo)



counter-measures to even the odds and eventually tip the scales in favor of the allied nations.

Sometime back in the 1950's, it may be remembered that a new conception of war came into being. People were writing, talking and preaching global war. This meant that even such barren, windswept, desolate places as the Aleutians were a potential battlefield. We know that Japanese planes chose the Aleutians as their northern invasion route to the United States. We knew then, as now, that it wasn't good to allow an enemy to get any closer than could be helped. The Aleutians were stepping stones, a gateway as it were to our front door, and we had to shut the gate.

The beginning of the War

From December 7, 1941 through May 1942, the flood of Japanese aggression flowed pretty well unchecked throughout the whole Northern Pacific area. By June 1942, the Japanese were ready to enlarge their hold on the North Pacific. On June 3, 1943, Dutch Harbor had been described as an awful looking place surrounded by snow-capped mountains, the rocks covered with mud and the slush knee-deep. It rained and snowed constantly and the winds blew a gale. It was miserable, and inconceivable that troops could live there two years at a stretch. There were no women. And no liquor! Ham and eggs cost \$1.50; a wrist watch, which would have cost \$20 in the states, cost \$70. If Dutch Harbor was this bad, what of

the places yet to be inhabited and settled?

The Japanese task forces, from which the planes attacking the Aleutian chain had been launched, also brought troops that invaded, took possession of, and began to establish defenses on Attu and Kiska. This then was the beginning of the war in the Aleutians.

Two Perils—Japanese and Weather

For a period of months, fighting in the Aleutians was confined to the air, when and if weather permitted. The Japanese were busy, not only with the building of air-strips, but also putting up defenses against submarine, naval, air and ground attacks. The U.S. worked feverishly to supply the service, combat and air units already in Alaska and the Aleutian chain. Neither side was bothered by enemy action half as much as it was by the Aleutian weather. After the Dutch Harbor attack, it became standard practice for one of the U.S. bombers to take off from Umnak, and acting as a weather plane, fly 600 miles to Kiska, radio back weather conditions and return. This was aerial warfare at its worst efficiency. To operate against the Japanese with any degree of deadliness, we needed land bases closer to their installations at Kiska and Attu than was Umnak. By September 10, 1942, Adak had been made available to aircraft with the result that from this time on, the main base of operations against the Japanese at the end of the Aleutian chain was the



island of Adak. The tempo of warfare was stepped up, and though the Japanese occasionally attacked Adak, they were never allowed to again take the offensive.

The Race for Bases

Still, the battle for bases continued. Aerial observations by our flyers had spotted a convoy—later dispersed by a single bomber—headed for the Semichi Islands. By December, it became obvious that the Japanese had intentions of occupying Amchitka, 58 miles southeast of Kiska, to obtain a better location than they already had for basing land planes. So, in December 1942, the U.S. occupied Amchitka.

That is how the history books will depict this point in the Aleutian campaign. However, what history will fail to show is the terrifically constant, almost overpowering, fight that our men made and their never-ending efforts to engage the enemy and drive him from his toehold on the Western Hemisphere. We've seen how the flyers were continuously kept from the air by storms, wind, fog, and freakish weather. Often, when planes would take off on missions, conditions were far from ideal. Yet, when the mission was flown, the planes had to be repaired, serviced and babied in any and all kinds of weather. The odds were all against the ground crews, as were the facilities; no parts, no extra help, and time after time, no rest or sleep. Somehow, the planes were kept in the air where

they were needed.

The headlines in those early days of the war told only of the bombing by our planes, usually neglecting to mention that without the ground forces to build, support and protect these newly taken airstrips; and without the American naval forces to overcome the impossible obstacles required for service and supplying these bases to keep our planes flying, the progress of our campaign in the Aleutians would have been vicariously rewarded.

We Strike Back, Hard!

While the Army and Air Corps fought the elements on the ground and in the air, the Navy did prodigious work charting the waterways of the chain. This was only a small part of the Navy's job, for as the need for more western bases arose, it was the U.S. Navy that moved the ground forces to make contact with the enemy. Thus, the fight went on in spite of adverse conditions.

From December 1942, until April 1943, U.S. forces in the Aleutians prepared various phases for an all-out invasion of Attu, figuring to capture this island, thereby cutting off the Kiska garrison which would become an easy prey at a later date. On May 11, 1943, Attu was attacked.

During the final days of the battle for Attu, another campaign which would be staged from Attu was in the making. Brigadier General John N. Copeland selected certain



Looking northwest, opposite page, from the southern end of the Air Base. (USAF Photo)



A bulldozer, top left, just ashore from a landing barge, is made ready for use as a "deadman" to hold the LST landing barges close to the beach.

The first contingent of American forces, bottom left, raise the first tent on Shemya Island, used by the Medical Corps as a hospital.

Top right, part of a ground crew loads a bomb aboard a plane, making life miserable for the Japanese invaders of the Aleutians. Working from the Andreanoff Islands, the 11th USAF, operated under the worst weather conditions in the world. The fliers considered hazardous missions over Arctic seas and desolate, inhospitable islands a matter of routine. (USAF Photo)



B-24's bottom right, land during a snowstorm after a raid. (USAF Photo)

of the hardest troops from the Fourth Infantry Regiment for a landing on tiny Shemya, some 40 miles to the East-Southeast. There were no Japanese on the island at that time. A contingent of Alaskan Scouts had reconnoitered the place in May, and found only evidence of a Japanese surveying party which had served in the Aleutians long enough to realize that the perils of natural elements can prove as hazardous as those encountered on the battlefield. Japs, or no Japs, the landing was destined to be a difficult one.

Under cover of a thick fog, landing barges with Americans from the Fourth Infantry approached the shores of Shemya following an uncomfortable and sickening voyage, which had taken six hours in the heavy seas.

The Infantry Faces Fog, Reefs and Waves

A dilapidated trapper's cabin, long since deserted, and two Russian graves, were the only signs of formal habitation greeting the American forces. High waves, whipped by lashing winds, blew furiously against the jagged shores. The barges tore over partially exposed reefs, ripping open hulls as the craft came to rest atop the rocks. Briney ice water flowed between the reaches of the ramps and solid ground. Men waded through the surf burdened with supplies of food and tenting material strapped to their backs.

The Army had arrived on Shemya. The date was May 21, 1943. Tents were used to bundle in, rather than as shelters, until excavations could be dug below the surface for protection from the wind.

A construction program was immediately begun on a

12-hour day schedule. From the darkest hour of morning, until seven in the evening, troops labored; grading the tundra, filling holes with rocks and laying steel matting for the essential runways. After regular duty hours, details were organized involving most personnel, for the purpose of constructing defense installations. In June 1943, Japan was a powerful enemy which proved a constant threat, and the American soldiers were asked to exert almost superhuman efforts.

Bombers on Shemya

The first bomber landed on the island following a mission over the Kuriles on September 11, 1943. It was an unscheduled landing by a B24 which had taken off from Attu earlier in the day. The aircraft and crew had been shot up quite badly, with the pilot losing an arm. Shemya was already beginning to prove its worth. Work on the airstrip eased somewhat as far as the GIs were concerned. Civilian construction companies moved crews in to improve on the hurried job initially completed. Following the arrival of civilian construction workers, the soldiers were employed in erecting more substantial living quarters and strengthening defense installations. The population of the previously uninhabited island continued to swell with the influx of soldiers and civilians. A community began to mushroom from the desolate tundra covered rocks.

Permanent buildings were erected, but like the earlier tents, they too were constructed in holes as protection against the blowing winds. Pacific huts, prefabricated and shipped in crates, were set up in a day's time. Only the tops of these oval-shaped dwellings could be seen above the ground and the protective mounds of dirt. After a few



months, a semblance of civilization grew out of the northern winds. Recreation facilities kept pace with tactical construction.

Organizational mess facilities and recreational huts were built as rapidly as possible, until every unit could boast of one within its own area. Roads were improved and electricity and oil stoves were put into the huts. The development of a modern sewage system was also undertaken.

The popular jeep of World War II lost its characteristic appearance on Shemya, and was turned into what can only be classified as a sedan. Because of the weather, these little vehicles were provided with improvised, enclosed bodies resembling custom built automobiles.

Work, the Aleutian Solution?

It would be inadequate to merely describe life upon an island in the desolate Aleutians during World War II as a day-to-day schedule of tedious labor which never seemed to cease. To say that work was the by-word from sun-up to sun-down would be an understatement. In the first instance, during the winter months, there was light in the sky only a few hours a day. From late November until early April, the sun rose no earlier than about 0930 and would set only a few hours later, about 1500. Yet, work would begin at 0600 and continue, sometimes until as late as 2300.

It wasn't just work either, it was a furious struggle against the elements. Perhaps Japan was the threat to prepare for, but the elements which came from the North offered problems to be reasoned with from moment to moment. Then too, the monotony of the daily routine, the seeming unimportance of the routine drudgery, while fel-

low soldiers were doing so much in other parts of the world, as well as many other small things, made life on Shemya a poor one at best.

Couldn't Fool Mother Nature

All did not go as planned in the construction of a strong fortress on Shemya. It can't even be said with any degree of accuracy, that the mission was accomplished regularly. To stake a claim in defiance of nature means trouble—lots of trouble.

Docks were laboriously built and breakwaters installed off what was considered to be the most protected beach on the island. Shortly after the completion of these shipping facilities, a furious storm, lasting from October 11–15, 1944, invaded the area. The result of constant pounding by the raging surf was the reduction of the docks to kindling, with a great part of the breakwater washed away. This unforeseen happening proved an almost disastrous loss to the island, wholly dependent upon shipping for its provisions. Too many men had arrived since the early days of occupation for the garrison to be supplied by landing craft or parachute, but enough provisions had been stored away in warehouses to provide the necessities in case of just such an emergency. To augment these stored rations, transshipment yards were established on Attu, fifty miles away, where supplies bound for Shemya could be unloaded. Planes and barges shuttled these supplies to the island throughout the entire winter.

Meanwhile, bombers of the 11th Air Force were paying regular visits to the Kuriles, Paramushiro, Shimushiro, and Ariade. Military and Naval installations, along with canneries which furnished much of Japan's food, were priority targets on these islands.

Shemyaites had heard about the Japanese plan to bomb the U.S. mainland with long-range balloons, and our flyers in the Western Aleutians had been instructed on what actions to take if one was spotted. On January 24, 1945, an unidentified object was spotted at 29,000 feet over Agattu. It proved to be a balloon, presumably launched from Japan. Tracer bullets from planes of the 343rd Fighter Squadron downed the balloon about 25 miles from the southwestern tip of Buldir Island, where it sank in the sea. On April 13, the pilots of the 343rd on Shemya once again had an opportunity to test their proficiency with the weapons of their P-40s. Of 12 balloons sighted over the Western Aleutians, they accounted for nine of them.

Shemya, Surrounded by Super Secrecy!

The most successful raid in the history of the Shemya-based 404th Bombardment Squadron was flown on May 11, 1945. A 12-plane flight, led by Captain Robert Wichman and Lieutenant Charles Weniger, found a shipping isle, visible for a change through the clear sky. Several direct hits were scored on a destroyer escort, and much damage was done to shipping within the harbor of the Katsoka Naval Base.

On June 19, 1945, Lieutenants David Long and Paul Clinkerbeard of the 404th, flew 2700 miles over water as far as the island of Urruppu in the Kuriles, on a photo-reconnaissance mission. They were aloft for 15 hours and 30 minutes. This ranked as one of the longest overwater combat missions flown anywhere in the world.

The Japanese knew that the planes that were attacking the Kuriles so regularly were based in the Aleutians. However, they couldn't guess which of the many islands was their home base.

Shemya was identified to the American public as merely APO 729. Its secrecy was well kept, despite rumors that Tokyo Rose had referred to the island by name on her radio program a number of times. Japanese submarines probed the Aleutian waters in search of information, and one was forced to surface and was sunk just off Shemya's shores. In spite of vigilance on the part of the enemy, they could still only guess as to what was going on. Their guesses proved to be remarkably inaccurate, as is evident by their own actions.

On one of the few bright, moonlight nights during the summer of 1943, a flight of Japanese bombers was detected approaching the area of Shemya. Had they gotten wind of the powerful fortifications being constructed on the island? These thoughts went through the mind of the commander. However, the enemy aircraft dropped their bombs in the waters around Attu, proving that the intelligence gathering agencies of Japan had once again guessed wrong.

Toward the end of the war, in July 1945, propaganda broadcasts from Tokyo reported that American mountain troops were being trained on Agattu for an invasion of the Northern Kuriles. There was considerable Japanese activity in the Western Aleutians. They guessed close, but Agattu, even though it can be seen very clearly from this island on a clear day, still wasn't Shemya. Their propa-



One of the beaches on Shemya Island. The house and tent were used by the Alaskan Scouts and later by CG of the post, for his headquarters and sleeping quarters.

ganda only served to prove how little they really knew.

As the island was built up, the men had more leisure time to spend weaving yarns about their experiences in civilian life, and the hardships of Aleutian service. They spoke in the colloquialisms of the island. The sudden flurries of snow and wind, often reaching velocities in excess of 100 miles per hour, were referred to as "williwaws." Cots were spoken of as "sacks" and what passed for soil in the Aleutians was called "tundra." Every hut had a pot. In letters written home, Shemya was referred to as "our island paradise." Life on Shemya was a stoic existence from beginning to end. There were bright spots however, such as the time the ground forces had a laugh on the "Air Corps" when a submarine was spotted by a patrol plane and reported as sunk. A few hours later, a dead whale was found in the vicinity of the reported submarine sinking.

Japanese Empire Surrenders

Few who were on the island of Shemya on Sunday, August 12, 1945, will forget the happenings of that day. Dedication services were being held in the chapel. Japan was on her last legs, with the Emperor Hirohito and his premier even then conferring on surrender. It was a sunny day, and men who had been on Shemya for two years were happier, and yet more serious than usual as the chaplain prayed; the congregation with bowed heads. Staff officers were quietly tapped on the shoulder and rushed to the island headquarters. In clipped words, they were told by Brigadier General Goodman, the island commander, that Shemya had been alerted against possible suicide attacks being staged as a last desperate gesture by the beaten Japanese. Unidentified planes had been picked up by ship's radar about 500 miles southwest of the island earlier that day. Throughout the afternoon and night, the Army Air Corps, along with Navy ships and planes from Adak, patrolled the waters of the Western Aleutians, with extended search operations directed toward the Kuriles. However, the Japanese were apparently discouraged by the quantity of our patrol aircraft, and never showed.



Ships at anchor in Massacre Bay. American soldiers were transported from Massacre Bay to Shemya in landing barges. (USAF Photo)



The flight line at Ladd Field, Alaska, shows the conditions Air Force fliers had to contend with. Temperature at the time was 35° Fahrenheit. (USAF Photo)

The following day, August 13, men of the 404th Bombardment Squadron climbed into their flying suits and took off in their planes to bomb the Kashiwabara staging area on Northern Paramushiro. They knew that the end to the war was near, and hoped against hope that this mission would be their last and that they would never again have to face the enemy. It was the last mission these men would fly from the Aleutians. The six planes of the flight used airborne radar equipment to paste the Japanese through a 10/10 overcast. Major General Brooks, the commander of the 11th Air Force, lead the mission.

One day later, August 14, 1945, the Japanese officially gave in. The sirens on the usually dignified headquarters building blared for ten minutes. Extra beer rations were given to all personnel, and the next two days were declared official holidays. Peace had come to Shemya.

Some Changes Have Been Made

That's all history now, and those on Shemya today are carrying on different work to help safeguard peace. The island as it now stands is a far cry from the bleak, empty mass of tundra on which the original invasion party landed. Permanent churches, theaters, a gymnasium, aircraft hangars, and administration buildings stand in bold relief against the "williwaws," as concrete proof of the work performed by the Army, Navy, and civilians of this island. Landing strips thickly populated with a variety of planes, innumerable vehicles moving busily about the network of roads laid upon the island's surface, a constant stream of boats running to and from the island's piers—all these activities and others are ever present indications of the importance of this base, and the part it played in winning World War II.

The island has "converted" from a mission of furnishing a base for air operations against a known enemy, to becoming, along with Attu, the westernmost outpost in the Northern Pacific area, Alaska and Canada.

Shemya—no more
We closed this place in '48.

(Editor's Note—In anticipation of calls and letters from personnel now stationed at Shemya—we want to pass along the word that although the author (unknown) says "we closed this place in '48", ASA doesn't like to see a good thing die.

The 281st ASA Co was officially organized at Shemya on March 15, 1958. Shemya was redesignated USA-SAFS Shemya in 1967.)

Freedoms Foundation (cont'd from p 2)

broadly accepted human objectives would sustain the purpose and dignity of man and represent his values for living as reflections of a human society in control of its destiny."

Headquarters EM Honored

PFC William T. Thomas, Jr entitled his entry "A Question of Conscience" and received an Honor Certificate Award from the Freedoms Foundation.

Thomas, who is located at Arlington Hall Station, VA, writes, "The future does not belong to those who have become content with today and apathetic toward common problems. Rather, it will belong to those who can fuse vision, reason, fortitude and a commitment to those ideals. Those of us with this moral courage will find companions in every part of the globe."

The topic of the 1974 letter writing contest is, "Human Goals: Advancement of Human Dignity." Additional information can be obtained by writing the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Valley Forge, PA 19481.



pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents

Florida

FS Homestead—With a smile on her face and a twinkle in her eye, Miss Vonda Van Dyke, former Miss America, was a smash hit in her performance at Homestead AFB.



Miss Vonda Van Dyke, the former Miss America, concludes her excellent performance at FS Homestead after being presented a dozen long stemmed red roses by a number of ASA dependents.

As part of FS Homestead's fund raising efforts for the USASA Benefit Association, the Vonda Van Dyke show brought the first live entertainment to the base in a number of years.

The gorgeous Miss Van Dyke thrilled the audience with a vocalist-ventriloquist act which has won top television and stage reviews from around the country. Her powerpacked performance and breathtaking appearance left no question why she won the "Miss Arizona" title and then went on to become the first girl in history to win the titles of both "Miss America" and "Miss Congeniality" at Atlantic City.

The show, together with bake sales and car washes, enabled FS Homestead to more than clear their first quarter goal of \$1,000 contributed to the USASABA. The highly successful evening of entertainment concluded

with a number of ASA dependent children presenting a dozen long stemmed red roses to Vonda Van Dyke, and the former Miss America singing an encore with the young people clustered around her. She also presented copies of her latest record album and numerous autographed photos to the children and members of FS Homestead. Her escorts for the evening were SP5 Will Brimm Jr. and SP5 Rober L. Cotter.

FS Homestead—Two brothers at Seminole Station, with almost identical service records, have reenlisted for five years apiece. Specialist 5s Lary and Gary Wallace, identical twins, hail from Lehigh Acres, Florida and have been at FS Homestead since March 1973.

The Wallaces have been together since they joined ASA, beginning with their basic training at Ft. Jackson, SC. After basic training both men were assigned to Ft. Devens, MA, where they attended Manual Morse Intercept Operator School. Following graduation from the school they were assigned to the 7th Radio Research Field Station at Udorn, Thailand.

Both men reenlisted for their choice of duty assignment, FS Berlin. Before their assignment to Berlin they will attend the ASA basic NCOES course at Ft. Devens.



SP5s Lary and Gary Wallace (you decide which one) take the oath of reenlistment from LTC Donald M. Rorke, commander, FS Homestead and CPT Garland H. Gibbs, HQ Co., commander. (U.S. Navy Photo by PH1 W. L. Johnson)

It appears the only difference between Lary and Gary is the last two digits of their social security numbers!

Massachusetts

USASATC&S, Ft. Devens—Specialist 6 Thomas E. Volante and Mr. Robert St. James were selected as the 1973 winners of the Charles H. Hiser Award. The award, named for Colonel Charles H. Hiser, a former commandant of USASATC&S, is presented annually to the officer or civilian and enlisted instructors selected as the Instructors of the Year.

The awards were presented by Brigadier General John H. Morrison, Jr., deputy commander, USASA, in a ceremony held Feb. 26, 1974. Colonel Robert W. Lewis, commander, USASATC&S also attended the ceremony.

SP6 Volante has attended Case Western Reserve University and Kent State University in Ohio. He was assigned to the 33D Branch of O Division, Department 4, USASATC&S on July 7, 1971. He is married and resides at Ft. Devens with his wife, Cathleen and their two children, Tommy and Todd.

Mr. St. James, a former senior at Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute, Troy, New York, entered the Army Security Agency near the height of the Vietnam War and served a tour

at Shemya, Alaska.

After leaving the service in May, 1971, he returned as a civilian instructor assigned to N Division, Department 4, in October 1972, where he is currently teaching.

Mr. St. James, his wife Nancy, and daughter Michelle reside in Weare, New Hampshire.

Texas

Goodfellow, AFB—The 5,000th Army graduate from the basic radio telephone course of the US Air Force School of Applied Cryptologic Sciences (USAFSACS) was honored in February at the ASA Det.

Members of his class awaited their turn to receive course diplomas in the Army orderly room. Then, as the sixth graduate received his diploma, Col. Robert W. Throckmorton, USAFSACS commander, stopped the proceedings to announce that Private First Class Frederick M. Iverson was the 5,000th ASA graduate of the basic "RT" course—and also the honor graduate for his class.

Col. Throckmorton presented PFC Iverson a letter of recognition for his academic achievement, a 96.2 academic grade average. When the ceremonies were concluded and the spectators' applause had died down, PFC Iverson cut the cake decorated with large "5,000" numerals.

PFC Iverson attended Iowa State University, majoring in architecture before enlisting in the Army. A native

of Mason City, Iowa, he plans to continue his education at his next duty station, Ft. Meade, MD.



PFC Frederick M. Iverson, the 5,000th Army graduate from the basic Radio-telephone Training course, USAFSACS, accepts a Certificate of Academic Achievement from Col. Robert W. Throckmorton, USAFSACS commander. CPT Walter S. Hamblin, commander Goodfellow Det, looks on. (U.S. Air Force Photo by Sgt. Ernest A. Bryant)

Worldwide Weddings

TUSLOG Det 4, Sinop, Turkey—The "biggest" wedding ceremony in Sinop's history was performed at Diogenes Station on December 31, 1973. The wedding of Sharon Lynn Edwards and James Casey Pruett was the first all-military wedding at Sinop, further highlighting the arrival of the first WACs in June.

The couple met at Ft. Devens, MA and never thought they would be marrying each other—least of all

in Sinop, Turkey. Yet marry they did despite all of the problems of marrying in a foreign country.

After getting the permission papers and legal documents from the American Consulate, a physical exam and enduring the Turkish civil ceremony (the "legal" wedding), the happy couple were united in the Chapel, solemnized by Chaplin (CPT) Roy Mathis.

Central Finance & Accounting Office, AHS—It seems Mrs. S. Mickey Harris is putting love potions in the office coffee pot or is keeping a handy cupid bow and arrow set close at hand. The CF&AO at the Hall is headed toward a record number of marital events.

SP5 Karen Wasserman and SP4 Steven Stuthman have a wedding set for this month. SP4 James Christianson and Cheryl Howard have set the date for June. Meanwhile Cam Yacobi and SP5 Jerry Whitmore got the jump on a few couples by getting married last October.

Last of all SP5 Ron Eastwood married an ASA WAC in December. SP4 Gary Miller got hitched in February and SP4 Rick Cartwright has made his plans for this coming December.

Info Office, HQ USASA—SP4 Roger Bates has wooed and won PFC Rachel Ramsey, Hallmark Staff Writer. The couple was married in January in the Arlington Hall Chapel by Chaplain (MAJ) Daniel W. Clem.

Congrats!!!!

Arlington Hall Station—The Hallmark's graphics contributors are multi-winners in the 1973 Army Newspaper Art Contest.

The winning entries are:

Ron Crabtree's cover "A House Divided Against Itself Cannot Stand," Hallmark, June 1973.

Rick Reister's cover "It's That Time of Year Again," Hallmark, October 1973.

Sarah A. Jones', "Christmas In Hawaii," Hallmark December 1973.

Ron Crabtree's illustration was also selected for special mention as the Best Graphic Design.

More than 80 Army illustrators submitted their best works in the recent Army art contest. The 15

winners were selected by experts in the graphics field.

The judges were: Ms. Lorna Shanks, assistant coordinator of Federal Graphics, National Endowment for the Arts; Mr. David Hausmann, art director, National Endowment for the Arts and Ms. Patricia Raymer, Washington Post, editor and freelance writer.

This is the first year the Department of the Army has recognized illustrators in this manner. Next year, there will be a graphic arts category in DA's Keith L. Ware Journalism competition and DOD's Thomas Jefferson Awards program.

All the winners received congratulatory letters from the Army Chief of Information (CINFO).

ASA Men Show Talent

*In Civic Theater
Production of*

L'il Abner



Mammy and the much maligned Pappy Yoakum (top left), Daisy Mae (below) brought laughs and smiles to the homestead audience. SSG Dale Dillard (Col Smithborn) (left) points out an amusing line to the choreographer, ASA's SP4 Jim Phillips, as other members of the cast look on. (Photos by SP6 Pruitt)



Marryin'Sam and Earthquake McGoon plan a wedding for Daisy Mae in the play L'il Abner, presented recently by the San Angelo Civic Theatre. (Photo by SP6 Pruitt)

“Where is Dog Patch USA?” “Tis at Goodfellow Air Force Base I reckon. ‘Twas there earlier in the year anyway.”

And the whole clan from Dog Patch was there, too; all preparing to help celebrate Daisy Mae's marriage to Earthquake McGoon.

That's how the course of events went during Norma Panama's and Melvin Frank's "L'il Abner". It was the 31st production in 30 consecutive seasons for the San Angelo Civic Theatre, but this year they had members of the Army and Navy detachments from Goodfellow Air Force Base to join the acting crew.

Choreography for the "down home" play was by ASA's Specialist Four Jim Phillips, a graduate of the North Carolina School of the Arts. Jim's degree in dance was put to excellent use throughout the fun-filled production.

Earthquake McGoon, played by CT13 Brad Becker, made Daisy Mae swoon with his booming voice and overwhelming love for her.

Backstage Army hands can't be forgotten—Private Jacque Sutton added piano tunes to the scene and Private First Class Goak aided the construction crew in scene set-ups.

L'il Abner's director was Robert Tindall Jr., the musical director was Tom Allston while the characters, L'il Abner, Daisy Mae and Mammy Yoakum were played by respectively, John Childress, Theronne Baker and Betty Inman.



Basketball



Members of Torii Station's Women's Basketball team fight for the rebound during a recent game at FS Sobe.

FS Sobe, Okinawa—The Torii Station Women's Basketball team is holding its own this season with a 4-5 record, despite the physically larger and stronger competition found in the Okinawa Women's League.

Although they were non-existent just one year ago, the Torii Women's team has evolved from the growing WAC population.

The games are played by straight men's rules and have become a popular sports attraction. The tough competition, coupled with lots of body contact have made the games a fast moving display of shooting, passing and rebounding.

Denise Reel is the team's high scorer, collecting an average of 18 points per game. Sharon Carmack and Janet Jacobs share the laurels for rebounds and sparking the team. Other team members are: Phyllis Brosh, Pat Szydelko, Diane Beesley, Debbie Knox, and Jasmine Pena. Three dependent wives of Torii Station enlisted men are also on the roster, they are: Nora Morris, Sandy Cowan and Connie Yeazle.

The excitement of women's com-

petition is contagious and the spectators, an estimated 200 per game, prove it with their cheers. Now who was it that said that a woman's place is in the home?

Arlington Hall Station, VA—The intramural basketball season at the Hall ground to an abrupt halt with the HHC Ironmen remaining the only undefeated team.

The Ironmen's 13-0 record was made possible by the superior coaching of Ron "Winz" Winzenreid and the playing ability of men such as Willy Henderson. Willy practically won the season highlight singlehanded against the MP Co, sinking a 20 footer with two seconds left in overtime.

The team was sparked to many a victory by the "cool tools" and "hot hands" of ball handlers Paul "Perk" Perkins and Archie Graham. Controlling the boards for the Ironmen were "Big Bart" Bartholow, "Wilt" Willy Miles, and Charley "Tuna" Springfield.

The Ironmen's high game was against FA&O with a landslide victory, 105-58. Their superior offense scored a season total of 652 points against their opponent's 476 points. The high scorers for the Ironmen were Charley Springfield (112), and Roger Bartholow (103), with Willie Henderson and Archie Graham popping 93 and 91 points respectively.

The Ironmen's clean sweep was culminated in the tournament play-offs by a 69-64 victory over A Co.

Other team members were Cleveland Gloster and Bill Olson.

Football

375th ASA Co (EW), Ft. Hood, TX—The 375th "Nads" combined a methodical, ball-control offense with a ball-hawking zone defense to capture the 1973 Ft. Hood Non-Divisional Flag Football Championship and the Runner-up slot in the Post Tournament.

Their most difficult regular season encounter was an inter-battalion

game with a tough, fired-up HHC team which gave the 375th a battle to the end, but lost 12-8. The Darnall Army Hospital team was all fired up to win, but a stiff defense shut off a DAH drive inside the five-yard line of the 375th with seconds left on the clock, giving the 375th a 14-6 victory. In the remaining regular season games the "Nads" overpowered all competition.

In the Non-Divisional Play-offs the 375th posted a 4-0 record to take the title. In the final game, against the 602d Transportation, the 375th chalked up a 16-10 win with the 602d settling for the Runner-up honors.

The "Nads," 14-0 in overall competition, began the Post Tournament with a slim 16-14 victory over the 15th AG. The next contest found the 375th shutout, 32-0, by the impressive 75th Rangers. In a later game the 75th Rangers repeated the feat, 20-0, giving the 375th a 17-2 record and the Runner-up trophy.

The team's won-loss record for the past two seasons has been an impressive 36-4.



Tod Mason, the leading pass receiver for the championship 375th ASA Co., hauls in a pass during a pre-game warm up.

New Degree Program

- *Off-Campus study; accredited*
- *Degree possible in two years or less*
- *Credit for work experience*

Upper Iowa University now offers the Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration through off-campus study. For the first time, career business, military and Civil Service personnel can earn a college degree from an accredited university through off-campus study with one short period of on-campus residence study.

Qualified individuals may receive "advanced standing" and complete degree requirements in slightly over

two years. Specially qualified individuals may receive "Special Advanced Standing" and complete the full requirements in less than two years.

Upper Iowa University also offers the Bachelor of Public Administration degree. This degree is especially designed for Civil Service and military personnel.

The university is fully accredited

and all programs offered are approved by the Veterans Administration for full reimbursement of all tuition and fees. Tuition assistance is also approved under the Federal Employees Training Act (FETA) as well as by the military services.

The most unique feature of these programs is the awarding of credit for day-to-day work experience. Credit is given for all service schools, seminars, workshops, and short job-related courses. Previous college credit is accepted in transfer. CLEP and USAFI credit is also accepted. All credit counts at full value toward the degree and advanced standing may be awarded by these various means of credit acquisition.

Information concerning this unique program may be obtained by writing Dr. William R. Hauser, Dean, Extension Division, Post Office Box 46, Roanoke, Virginia 24011, or in the Washington, D.C. area from the Director of University Activities, Raleigh E. Amyx, 370-8086.

Science & Medicine

Unwitting Drug Pushers

Most parents would react with a mixture of horror and indignant outrage were they to be accused of drug possession. The fact remains, however, that most parents are just that: drug possessors. And some of them are unwitting pushers.

A quick search of the average American home would turn up a surprising array of narcotics, amphetamines, barbiturates, and toxic inhalents. Cough syrup, for example, which is a staple in almost every home, often contains codeine; paregoric, the familiar old handy housewife standby used to control a number of illnesses, is often opium or camphor-based. Many sleeping pills, tranquilizers and pain killers contain barbiturates.

All these drugs have their place, and are fine when they are in the right hands, and are administered in the prescribed dosages. A prescription in

the wrong hands, however, can be poison, especially if the hands are those of a child.

Recently a group of youngsters in military housing discovered a trashcan full of discarded medicines and were beginning an innocuous "candy" party when—fortunately—they were interrupted by an adult. A four-year old boy in another local housing area was not so lucky. After he was discovered to have swallowed a huge dose of barbiturates he was rushed to the dispensary, where he had his stomach pumped. He recovered after two days in the hospital. But the agony that he and his parents went through was completely unnecessary. It could easily have been avoided had some "grown-ups" been a little less careless.

Medicines often accumulate in bedrooms and on bathroom shelves. Make a practice of checking these areas, examining prescription dates, and flushing all out-of-date medicines down the

toilet. Never, under any circumstances, should these medicines be thrown in the trash. All medicine containers should be kept tightly closed and stored in a secure area.

Everyone knows what must be kept out of reach, yet accidents still occur with distressing regularity. Don't be careless. Keep all drugs out of the reach of children. Possession is fine, but don't become a pusher.

Asthma Remedy Recalled

Some potentially dangerous asthma remedy products are being recalled from exchanges worldwide. The remedies, Vaponefrin Metermatic Aerosol Mist and Asthmanefrin, were found by the Food and Drug Administration to be above potency.

Patrons of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service who have purchased these remedies may return them to the nearest exchange for a refund. (ANF)

What Do Women Really Want?

If you really want the answer to this question, here is a thoughtful and thought provoking statement that will help you understand those who say we have a sexist society.

There are many misconceptions as to exactly what Women's Lib is all about. It is not that women want to take over and become men, nor is it a movement for lesbianism. Women's Lib is an awareness movement. Most women who identify with the movement want to be treated equally as other human beings and not as the solitary role of mother, housewife or sex-object. The right to determine her own destiny rather than to live a life society has pre-programmed is a major part of the Women's Rights movement.

It seems pretty clear to us from the moment we are born that we are treated differently from little boys. Our toys are different, dolls instead of chemistry sets. Our clothes are different, clean dresses instead of sloppy pants, and no pockets—instead pocketbooks, something else to keep us from swinging our arms, using our bodies freely. Over the years distinctions keep being made between boys and girls. They're clumsy; we're graceful and dainty. They're athletic; we're domestic. They are going to become doctors and businessmen. We are going to get married and have babies.

As women grow up in our society, they are exposed to many sexist viewpoints and come to accept these as valid. Here are a few examples: "Strong women aren't feminine." "Sweating is unladylike." "The boys won't like you if you beat them at baseball." These things tend to turn most women away from sports and exercise. We give up athletic skills in favor of learning to swing our hips. We're taught popularity depends on femininity. Muscles on a woman are unattractive—to men, of course. Organized sports from school to professional are male oriented.

Without proper amounts of exercise, any person's body will not function at its best. This is a problem women have long been faced with. It is lack of muscular development that makes some activities or jobs risky for women now, *not* some inherent weakness in the female body.

Here in Augsburg, many are faced with problems involving sexism. For many men working with women is a new experience, often described as unfair, frustrating, interesting, or just plain disgusting.

Complications arise when a woman errs on the job; supervisors, who would readily reprimand a male for his errors, sometimes don't know quite what to do with a woman in a similar situation. Probably, this is because men have been taught to respect and even give them special treatment because women are thought to be weaker. Now suddenly, women are here, working at the same jobs as men, and perhaps wanting to be treated equally.

For women in the Army, perhaps, there is less discrimination than in civilian life. WACs are paid an equal salary and have equal chances for advancement. However, problems still exist. Often WACs are prejudged simply because they are women. Some common prejudgements are: WACs have less potential, they are lesbians, they are only here to find a husband, they do not care about their work, etc. Even if this is true of one WAC, that is no justification to prejudice another WAC in the same way.

There is no one solution to correct all the discriminatory practices which have been institutionalized into our society. The Women's Rights Movement is but a beginning, and can only be successful if the individuals involved want and believe in equality of the sexes. It all takes time, determination and understanding. For now, if each person would treat every other person as a separate individual, and not prejudice or discriminate against anyone because of his or her race color, creed, sex, or whatever, it would certainly be beneficial to all.

C. R. Vanlandingham

Ideas and Opinions

"I share no man's opinions; I have my own." Fathers & Sons (1862)

"Human Goals: Values for Living"

SP4 Charlie Adair
Freedoms Foundation Winner

During the course of one's life, one is afforded countless opportunities to strive for certain goals which one feels, if accomplished, would be beneficial to the welfare of humanity. However, of these infinite numbers of possible goals that we could strive for, none seem more relevant than the goal of obtaining and sustaining freedom for all men. This goal, if properly and effectively implemented into our society, would provide us with a common channel through which we could establish other admirable values for living.

From the beginning of recorded time, the force which has been most important in the development of our civilization has been man's desire for freedom. When that desire fails, the wheels of progress cease their turning. However, when it reaches its epitome, civilization propels forward at its most rapid pace.

Shall peace and safety, progress and welfare, fairness and justice always dwell in our society? To insure that we can always answer positively to this question, we must constantly strive to gain and maintain a universal freedom for mankind. We must never be content with freedom for only a portion of humanity. Only when every man enjoys the common pleasures of a universal freedom can we rest from our laboring on the tower of eternal freedom.

Freedom has traveled a very difficult road in order to reach its present state of development. Freedom suffered through many discontentments under the sunny skies of Greece. From there, it was nurtured in England's island empire by those who wrested from an unwilling royalty, the Magna Charta. Finally, it was fostered in America by those lofty spirits which guided a revolution to success. Its most baffling problems were faced by those men who, in 1787, took up the works of consolidating and perpetuating the fruits of that victory. For the crown and consummation of freedom's forward march has been man's determined desire to see the cloudy dreams of freedom transformed into a clear, recognizable reality.

Has the time arrived for freedom to really receive first-class recognition in our lives? Has the time arrived for that statue at the entrance of New York to stand as a beacon light of liberty and justice? Beneath many flags, men have fought, bled and died for freedom. Can we do less than insure that this great goal will some day reach full accomplishment? Looking back over the countless sacrifices which have been made toward the establishment of freedom's foundation, it seems doubt-

less that our duty is to insure that those sacrifices were not made in vain.

Baptized by our father's blood, consecrated by our mothers' tears, may our hopes for freedom and liberty forever stand as the emblems of peace, love and harmony among all mankind.

